

THE BEE.
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MUST IT STILL GO ON?

The old slave regime had as one of its methods for leisure and ease a certain delegated authority and power, which, to use a common phrase, "Killed two birds with one stone."

It made the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" toil ceaselessly day after day—the brick made without straw must be done.

This method also gave to the slave master, the leisure, luxurious ease and ample revenue, dear to him as life. To be plainer, a slave owner of say a hundred Negroes, would select one as head-man, boss, or overseer of the rest. The man selected was always suited for the position. He was as a rule necessarily unintelligent, but he was certainly the cutest, shrewdest, and oftener, the meanest of his kind.

This underlying vested with this vicarious mastership made the unfortunates, many of whom in possession of superior attributes for a superior manhood, suffer the intolerable horrors of a worse than Russian serfdom. The quasi master dressed in brief authority used his privilege with almost despotic power.

This system precluded all power of appeal, for the real master sumptuously faring, loved his ease too dearly to do more than assent to any decision made by his vicarious satanic majesty.

If this brief illustration is not accurate, it is at least apt and will furnish food for reflection.

This will be recognized as a parallel to the administration of our colored school affairs as seen particularly in the light of recent event. There is not a man, woman or child of sense who does not recognize the parallel. There may be an interested few, who will not. MUST IT GO ON FOR EVER?

Unless we be stone and not men and women, unless we are still to day as of the days of yore—gone by, thank God!—we must throw off the incubus which broods malicious scandal and other evils.

Recent events must have assured the rational reader that our educational measures are in the hands of one man. MUST IT GO ON FOR EVER? Let a plain question be asked. What commends any longer to this intelligent community a bigoted demagogue.

One cannot too ardently decry and expose the pernicious effects of a vindictive head-man and boss of our colored schools. Such an individual demoralizes his colored associates. He intimidates by cool deliberation and audacity.

A reign of intility and terror for eight long years, capping the climax by aiding in the circulation of scandal against the colored school teachers is enough. MUST IT STILL GO ON FOREVER.

THE DEMOCRATIC JOLLIFICATION.

The most hellish and outrageous demonstrations ever witnessed were those on Monday evening in front of the Metropolitan Hotel over the massacre and brutal murder of innocent negroes in Danville, Virginia, on Tuesday November, 6th. The democratic party should be branded as the most diabolical and brutish of all parties in this civilized world. It had been presumed that the colored man was

amply protected in his political rights but, it seems as if he is in danger, if they are looking for protection from that source. No party like the one named could exist in any other country. Its record is as black as the hinges of hell, the crimes perpetrated will never be blotted from the pages of history; they are indehably stamped upon the memory of the poor ignorant blacks. The jollification of last Monday night was to let the north know that the colored man has no protection in the South, that the late civil war, which cost the nation so many thousand lives has failed to establish a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that the democratic party means to rule or ruin; that the republican party is incapable to govern and too weak to protect, that the Jacksonian principles are their political religion; that the negro must go and seek homes elsewhere. While on the other hand, the Republican party means to protect us, that we have rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; the many thousand lives lost in the late civil war meant that the United States should be a republic, that the united north will combine and exterminate every rebel who dares to rebel against a civilized nation. That America is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Our advise to the colored people of the United States is let us unite and elect a republican president in 1884, and then the democratic party will be no more. Another defeat in 1884 will forever settle that party and their ambition for supremacy. There will be no protection in the south for the Negro until another political revolution takes place. The massacre of those innocent colored men in Danville will forever be remembered by the colored race. It was the only method and scheme which the democrats of Virginia could inaugurate to defeat the re-adjuster party. If annihilation etc., had not been kept from the negro the tables would have been turned. It was a preconcerted plan which we shall reciprocate in the near future. The demonstration of Monday night was held on this account. Weak as we are this debt of ingratitude shall be repaid. Our watchword is REVENGE, REVENGE.

WHO ARE THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES?

Complaints in the way of communications have been sent to this paper against the school supervising principal, Henry and Scott Montgomery, who have been assuming the role of superintendent and trustees of the colored public schools. One of the communications cites the following: "Mr. editor. For some time the teachers of our colored public schools have been and are now being imposed upon by the two supervising principals Henry and Scott Montgomery. Teachers are not treated with respect, they seem to disregard the fact that the colored teachers are more than common servants." Another communication states that Mr. Henry Johnson, formerly a school trustee, has been interfering with the teachers, and schools of the Fifth Division. If what we state are facts, we desire to call the attention of the school trustees to these irregularities and demand in the name of the colored people and justice, that these pernicious practices be put a stop to. Mr. Henry Johnson should remember that he is no longer a trustee of the public schools. We desire to know how it is that Mr. Johnson can have so much time to be away from his office so often interfering with other people business? Who are the trustees of the public schools? Are these irregularities to be continued under the eyes of our present school officers. We believe that Mr. Smith is ignorant of what we state and we are confident that he will put a stop to them. We advise the writers, however, that if there are any gross infringements upon the rights of the teachers to forward the facts to the trustees. If Mr. Henry Johnson is endeavoring to carry out the will and designs of any class of men in whose interest he has heretofore worked, he is braking up the wrong tree. The columns of the BEE will be free to our teachers

who desire protection. If the trustees are powerless to protect our teachers Commissioners Edmonds and Lydecker will appoint men who will see that they are protected. It seems that the people of the District of Columbia will not have protection until they get the ballot. We have the most implicit confidence in Commissioners Edmonds and Lydecker. We know that Commissioner Edmonds will see that fair play is shown to the deserving. We know that he will not allow our public schools to be tampered with by base and vindictive men whose sole aim is destruction. Our teachers must be protected.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

In looking over our exchanges we find some of the sick-liest and puny lot of stuff that it is possible to imagine could be written as news or gossip sent out from the National Capitol. Next week we intend to dictate upon some of the so called Washington letter writers.

In the last issue of the *New Orleans Standard*, the Washington letter writer says: "We have received a beautiful pair of doekin pants from."

We should like to know what the public care about doekin or any other kind of cloth or pants that he received. We do not believe that they care even if the writer wore, or wears, patched jersey pants. We do think that many who read the *Standard* would like to see an iron-clad or copper-bound band put around his head and he be induced to write some thing fit to be read and stop the miserable bosh and gush about who rode him out, who gave a sandwich dinner or a glass of punch or those pantaloons. We hope to see an improvement. People want news matter not a lot of gob and gush, and not I, me, we, us. Washington deserves better than this, so do the readers of the *Standard* especially from a government clerk prospective lawyer and society bean.

Ingersoll and the Presidency.

Some of the newspapers of the country edited by colored men, as well as many leading men of the race all over the country, are giving the public assurance, that if there is one man more than another that the colored vote would unite upon, in 1884, for president of the United States, it is Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll. The rock of his salvation is the "equality of all men before the law." His light is not hid under a bushel; it shines from ocean to ocean and from hemisphere to hemisphere. His candidacy would cause the rocks to take to themselves monthes, while every creeping thing would mere from its nothingness—jew and gentile would worship at the same shrine—republicans and democrats would throw aside their old clothes—"Liberty for man and beast" would be the watchword of the majorities.

Ingersoll is in possession of a large and magnificent library, that he prices above all his treasures in Washington. A friend at that capital asked him one day what was the cost of that priceless possession. He stated, with great mathematical accuracy that it had cost him the governorship of Illinois. He would lead if the heavens fall. If elected president an individuality would grace the executive chair. No formidable objection could be breathed against his candidacy, only the nation in its weakness would admit that he is too great a man to be president.—*Cairo Gazette*.

When will the proceedings of the late Colored National Convention be published in compact form? Who has the matter in charge? Why don't those permanent committees meet and take some action relative to the business they were appointed to attend to?

We call the attention of our readers to the article on Color Line from the pen of Mr. Joseph Smolinski. It is a worthy article and should be read with care.

Howard L. Smith of Boston,

Mass. is our editorial correspondent. Mr. Smith's reputation as a journalist is well known.

Congressman J. E. O'HARA, is engaged at Halifax, N. C. with important legal cases. He is retained also in one in this city. He will be here next week.

PERSONALS.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, who has been confined to his room with the rheumatism is to come out now. He was at his desk Wednesday, but will be unable to speak at the Civil Rights meeting which will be held in Alexandria, Va.

P. Molyneux Hewlett and John C. Shea, two promising young lawyers of the District were admitted to practice before the Supreme Court on motion of Judge Jeremiah W. Wilson. Mr. Hewlett is the third colored man admitted to that court.

Miss Ella V. Chase Williams of Abbeville, S. C. formerly of this city will pay the city a visit shortly.

James D. Keeney, Esq., one of Louisiana's smartest and ablest politicians will arrive in this city next month. It is reported, Mr. Keeney in connection with Mr. James M. Vance of Louisiana were the center stones of the late Louisville convention. We are proud of both gentlemen.

Hon. S. P. Rounds is doing the handsome thing for the colored people at the government printing office.

Executive Ability.

Very few men are blessed with the talent of doing more than one thing well. In the economy of nature our gifts are few. One may be able to plan but cannot execute, while his neighbor's executive ability is his strong point.

Men are good at the wheel, but lack financial ability; another one can design china and earthenware of superior style, but falls short of success as a business manager. Similar experiences are met with in every trade.

Men may succeed in the routine of designing, and in various other departments but when their success in any one of these comes they are to be envied, for they are all at sea, simply because the latter position calls for the exercise of entirely different qualifications.

Now and again we find notable exceptions to this rule. We meet occasionally with men who possess a combination of different and varied excellencies, superior to those of the average man. In fact, that the exception proves the rule.

Such men are successful. They must be, for they possess every requisite in the whole range of mechanical and executive ability. Other men who know nothing, practically, about the details of construction and qualities of material sometimes succeed, but their executive power well developed, and supported by a clear judgment trained by experience, they master all difficulties. One class of men may not know how to draw the simplest pattern, but on the other hand, they may possess good taste, which will enable them to decide whether a design is good or bad, and their discernment foretells its reception with the true eye. Give them a basis and a plan, and they will complete the structure.

On the other hand, those who have the practical routine thoroughly by heart, but lack the executive power, generally fail in their attempt to do business.

What we wish to impress is the importance of executive talent. It is the all-powerful lever that is not always a gift; in nearly every man there is a germ, which, with proper cultivation, will develop this trait to a certain degree.

Young men learning any business should study it in all its bearings, and seize upon every opportunity to enlarge and improve upon the efforts of those who have acquired the great success in the one particular calling chosen. With it success is possible, even if mechanical and practical apprenticeship is wanting, but without it the best workman is unfitted for independent business operations. We do not urge this to the exclusion of others, but we know this possession is imperative.

Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since I met a gallant gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment, or rather when we had found the happiness nearest to be unalloyed. He said the millionaire:

"I will tell you the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one-and-twenty, I had saved up \$800. I was earning \$500 a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay my board. At the age of twenty-one I had secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the money down, and so to furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in wealth of womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work, leaving my mother and sister to help in preparing my home. On Monday evening when the labor of the day were done, I went not to the parental shelter, as in the past, but to my own home. The holy atmosphere of the hour seems to surround me even now, in memory. I opened the door of my cottage and entered. I laid my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passed on to the kitchen and dining room where all the same then. I pushed open the kitchen door and was—in heaven. The table was set against the wall—the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmate in deed as well as in name—and by the table, with a throbbing expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I called to speak and could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the ecstatic burden of my heart. The years have passed—long, long years—and worldly wealth has flown in upon me, and I am honored and invited; but, as true as heaven, I would give it all, every dollar, for the joy of the hour of that June evening, in the long, long ago."

A religious society in Philadelphia did something of a novel character that could be easily and profitably imitated by every congregation in the United States. It had a bare-looking patch of ground in front of its church, which gave the premises a dreary and forbidding appearance. As an expedient for giving the appearance of a garden a musical entertainment was given, the price of admission to which was one pot-plant for each person entering. The money was immense. All the neighbors and their children crowded into the church on the evening of the entertainment, each bringing a plant in flower. The next morning the sexton and a working committee of the church people set to work to place the plants in position. In a few hours the former wilderness blossomed as the rose. The good work was accomplished without pecuniary inconvenience to anybody, and the church was no doubt enjoyed the more thereafter. Let other church societies try his experiment.

THE COLOR LINE.

The recent Civil Rights decision having evoked considerable comment throughout the country, from the press, the pulpit and the rostrum, followed up by no undue outburst of indignation from out of the hearts of the oppressed, of those who are affected by its ruling has prompted the writer of this article to raise his voice and give utterance to a few feeble but earnest expressions of sympathy and admiration for a people possessing many qualities to be admired, and in no wise meriting the humiliations heaped upon a race by a decision that creates an inequality not at all in keeping with the spirit of christianity, nor expressive of the genius of our institutions. The national government, in its true political significance represents and exercises a supreme sovereignty which the states cannot assert in their individual capacity without conflicting with the sovereign will, is responsible for any failure to protect all its citizens indirectly, in so far as equality before the law is concerned and the full enjoyment of privileges which the people under a civil government are entitled to. The abridgment of the rights of any class of citizens, or a failure to do justice to them for this is the question by granting privileges to a portion of the body politic and denying the same to the remaining members thereof, preventing rather than promoting the pursuit of happiness, the enjoyment of liberty and that moral, physical and mental improvement which the colored people so eagerly seek to attain and who have accomplished so much to ameliorate their condition, whose progress, admirable fortitude, persistence, energy and zeal in all the varied departments of life, whose capacity for moral excellence and mental culture, as illustrated in the remarkable lives of such men as Frederick Douglass, John W. Langston, B. K. Bruce, Revs. Dr. Grimké and Crummell, John F. Cook, Prof. J. M. Gregory and others too numerous to mention, have added so little to their history, eliciting the admiration of the world. This abridgment is not only unjust, but debar a class of citizens of our Republic from rights that have no other limit than their interference with the ends for which governments are instituted, and the very fundamental principle of the very fundamental principles which support our national superstructure, contradictory to the American boast of a representative moral Republic and will be condemned by all fair minded men and women who love God, home and native land. There are two conditions wherein citizenship becomes of intrinsic value to those clothed in its majesty and to the nation which claims the fealty of its people. The first is the character and character in proportion as there are supplied from out of civil, political and religious privileges or rights and the other resolves itself into the question what is a citizen? If not one to whom belongs the right to take part in all that which concerns the interest of the community in particular, the nation in general, and if the citizens character in a free country is made up of national and civil privileges whereby he may have a share in the sovereign power, is it not the duty of the government in order to carry out the great idea of American citizenship so well calculated to promote the growth of popular sentiments, give vigor to the swelling of freedom's great heart spread broadcast true principles of democracy which can only find echo in the hearts of those who are civil and religious liberty, made and only as is deemed necessary for the safety of the nation, which distinguishes a republican from a monarchial or autocratic form of government, to protect all its citizens in the exercise of certain inalienable rights. To this condition may the highest hopes culminate in marvelous improvements and progression, and history will not fail to record the glorious results of an age whose development of civilization is indicated by the development of human happiness and the solidarity of a people under republican governments. In order to carry out the doctrine of equality before the law, or equality as meaning liberty, or the extension of political power and rights to the whole body of citizens, it is necessary for our statesmen and jurists to give practical recognition, other than the recent decision of the importance of certain self evident truths which enter into the religious or christian economy of things as applied to government. The fathers of our country were not unmindful of this when in the American Declaration of Independence of July 4th 1776 was declared "that all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" &c.

If all men are declared equal, not social equality but equal before the law, they are certainly entitled to rights that come under the dispensation of legislative control and should be distributed to all alike, for otherwise there can be no lasting peace, no real enjoyment of liberty if men are debarred of civil, political and religious privileges or rights which make up the true character of a good citizen. If the object of law is justice, protection and the assertion of indispensable rights, it is those who are its exponents realize the true character and sanctity of their mission, for upon a true understanding of the law, its application and enforcement depends the interests of others, the glory of society, of the nation, the honor of religion, the duties of citizens and of the honest man they will exhaust the resources of eloquence and legal logic to safeguard the destiny of a nation against those who would destroy it. Jurists who play with truth, who promise a seemingly plausible arguments couched in well rounded rhetorical periods, for eloquence is susceptible of great flattery and is most deceptive, a powerful weapon in the hands of designing men, render agreeable to the mind or support the heart actions, or decisions which do not meet the necessities of the law, by just laws. Laws once declared legislative enactments made for the good of the people and their protection find their force and expression in preventing misinterpretation and deranging principles by which inequalities may be averted. Other and none the less potent reasons exist that should entitle the colored people to the same rights as the white man. The rights conceded to the white man, if the civil rights extended to the white man, the rights referred to in due order. When the inequalities laws which recognized slavery were broken to give birth to others abolishing forever the abominable system of trafficking in human flesh, and when to create this new order of things it was found necessary to resort to war of which the solution of the problem rested upon freedom and making citizens of four million of human beings with no intention of establishing another slavery by invidious distinctions on account of color and previous condition of servitude, it was so ordained in the very hour of peril that from out of the ranks of the slaves there should be formed an army of brave men who were to become slaves in the victories won and in the glorious results achieved. Thus it was that the colored soldier and white brother, called to arms by the nation which promised so much to the defenders of the Union, shared alike the fortunes of war, their blood mingled together to expiate the shame and ignominy of slavery, they were accepted victims of sacrifices made in the interest of liberty, of home and country, and poured out their blood freely whenever called upon to perform duty, their services fully recognized were duly rewarded and promises made to protect them in the enjoyment of all honor rights and privileges a magnanimous nation confers upon its brave defenders. The nation in calling upon the colored people to take up arms in defense of the old flag made no distinction as to color, no color line was drawn, or at least the color of the skin was no bar to their enlistment in the army or navy; the call to arms was made not by the states individually, such a procedure would have been unconstitutional but by the nation in its sovereign capacity and by reason of this very fact alone is bound to protect its newly enlisted citizens in the enjoyment of rights that are as much theirs as ours. I will not discuss the law

points of the issue under consideration they were able to refer to by learned and eloquent gentlemen on an occasion of the rising mass meeting at Lincoln Hall on the night of the 22nd of last month. It may be said here with propriety that I never saw such good order, decorum, attention and interest as was then and there manifested. What a sublime picture! The representatives of seven million of people of both races, and a fair sprinkling of their sympathizers, with anxious looks, upturned faces and uplifted hearts, listening to eloquent tongues pronouncing words of good cheer of encouragement and voices raised in advocating their rights and denouncing their wrongs and such as are being inflicted upon them. Sublime spectacle! a harmonious gathering united by tender ties, by common interests, drawn together to denounce wrongs and assert rights, placing their cause in the hands of true, able-hearted exponents, pleading with earnestness and ability for the oppressed, that the inequalities which weigh them down be removed, and as the speakers argue, debate and search in the realms of thought all the forces necessary to establish facts and convince the most obstinate unbeliever they were riveting the closest attention and were covering themselves in glory by reason of their hearers love and confidence. I wish to advert, in conclusion to some of the numerous and timely suggestions which were put forward by the speakers, and which are positively uncharitable, for charity has no color no more than patriotism for that passion too, has no color; the truth of this last assertion may be found fully illustrated on the pages of history. How ridiculous is that phrase of the question which refers to social equality. Legislation has nothing whatever to do with it, never was subject or prospect of law every one knows that and if they did it is high time they did. We are at liberty to have our likes and dislikes, social graces exist, we choose our company; some prefer the lettered ones, others the opulent, some are content to be the friend of the poor; the rich may seek their equals and soon up and down the various grades which make up the human family, and wherever has good sense will not force himself or herself upon others, hence it is clearly understood that social equality is not contended for, but claim is made by the colored people to natural rights without discrimination and which do not conflict with public duties. In selecting our friends, our companions we may invite them to our homes and have social intercourse with them in the most frank and open, and this privilege should have no restriction, but no one will presume to force himself or herself into private social circles uninvited. There is however a vast difference between public conveyances, hotels, places of amusements and a private home. The latter is the very sanctuary of life where are gathered the family and friends, but where there the public is invited by landlords, railway managers, steamboat companies, hotel keepers and by those having control of places of public amusement, not being private, dependent upon the patronage of the public in order to secure business success on the one hand and meet the public demand on the other, must by the very reason of being incorporated for the public good serve the public without discrimination. Another obvious reason for the companies operating public places and conveyances derive their powers, charters and incorporation from the states or the government, granted to them for public purposes and presumably by the consent of the people. I hold that no distinction should be made on account of race or color providing that no infringement of the rules of propriety and decorum be made, and once the requirements complied with between the citizen and the public conveyance, the hotel or theatre the contract should be faithfully carried out and if not enforced.

It does not speak well for our boast of civilization, for our devotion to country, love of liberty and fondness for the liberality of our institutions when we consider that in no other land where slavery exists, is there a portion of the people ostracized proscribed and subject to humiliations brought about by deep rooted prejudices except our own. Ch! Columbia arise to the sublime majesty of a truly great Republic, wipe out the inconsistencies of the past, remove the inequalities of the present and live up to the great mission of civilization and enlighten your own people first and then accomplish the task that which will make up the boast of history and the glorious result expressed in the gift of the great French nation to our own (the Bartholdi Statue) "Liberty enlightening the World."

Confucius and the Chinese.

The Chinese are supposed to form about one-third of the population of the world, and there is some ground for believing that for the last 4000 years they have held much the same numerical proportion to the entire human race. Yet it may be said that there is but one Chinaman who has earned a world-wide reputation—one individual who has been large enough to lift himself above the millions of unknown, unrecorded lives, and force himself on the regard of the Western world. He was not a conqueror stamping his name on the terror-struck imagination of surrounding tribes. He was not an inventor whose memory is kept green by the gratitude of those who daily enjoy the fruit of his genius. He was not a poet uttering men's best thoughts and deepest feelings for them in words more expressive than their own. He was not even a philosopher, or, if a philosopher, his philosophy was on the level of that of Benjamin Franklin. In short, no ordinary avenue to fame seems to have been open to him; and yet, if numbers go for anything, what fame rivals that of the man who, for twenty-three centuries, has been worshipped as all but divine by nearly one-half of the world, and whose words are regarded as canonical by a people compared to whose exclusive jealousy the Jewish exclusiveness is latitudinarian? The secret of his fame is mainly this: that he was the Chinaman of the Chinamen, the most conservative and ancestor-worshipping individual of the most conservative and ancestor-worshipping race. It was by his work that the national temperance and popular industry were recognized and definitely fixed. It was he who formulated the relations of ruler and subject. It was he who gave utterance to those maxims of personal conduct which the Chinese are justly proud of, though they do not scrupulously observe them. Especially it was he who gathered into Chinese canon all the wisdom which has been tested by previous generations, and so set the example of completeness on Chinese life and customs, so far as this can be done by any man or by any books.

THE CENTER OF POPULATION.—General Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, has published a curious bulletin showing the position of the center of population since 1790. In 1800 it was eight miles west by south of Cincinnati, moving west fifty-eight miles during the preceding decade. The following is the approximate location of important points from 1790:

- 1790. Twenty-three miles east of Baltimore.
- 1810. Eighteen miles west of Baltimore.
- 1820. Sixteen miles north of Woodstock.
- 1830. Nineteen miles west by southwest of Moorefield.
- 1840. Sixteen miles south of Clarksville.
- 1850. Twenty miles southeast of Parkersburg.
- 1860. Twenty miles south of Chillicothe.
- 1870. Forty miles east by north Cincinnati.
- 1880. Eight miles west by south of Cincinnati.

One 25-cent thermometer has been known to make liars out of a whole neighborhood.

Exterminate the Bad Insects.
A Wenona correspondent writes to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* as follows: "Please notify all the farmers and gardeners, now these dark nights, to gather all the old straw and hay into long rows around their orchards, potato and cabbage patches, and set fire to one end to burn against the wind all night, and they will burn up millions and millions every night of the male insects that fly, and bugs of all kinds and descriptions, such as destroy the trees and potatoes and all the cabbage, and the caterpillars on the apple trees. They will fly right into the blaze and burn their wings off, and drop into the fire. I told a man to do that who said the ground in his potato patch was crawling alive with potato bugs. He plowed a ditch around and filled it with straw, and burned them all up in one night, and he raised a big crop of potatoes. The prairie fires in former years used to burn them all up. Do this and you will soon be rid of the whole milder tribe of insects."

When the excellence of rice as a diet is fully understood, its use will be more frequent in every household. In certain seasons of the year it may properly be classed as superior to any of the cereals which are in such general use for the morning and mid-day meals. No other food is so easy of digestion, and at its present cost it is cheaper than potatoes, oat-meal or grain.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Centennial Club
Will be pleased to meet you at their FIRST RECEPTION DANCE, on Monday Evening, November 19th, 1883. WILLARD'S HALL, F AND 14TH STS., N. W. Music by Section of Marine Band.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Messrs. J. W. HUSE, F. HALL, J. E. KELLEY, Lieut. EDWARD BROOKEN, BOROUGH, D. TINSLEY, J. RICKS, and J. F. BOSTON.

GRAND CONCERT!
TO BE HELD AT
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THANKSGIVING EVENING.
November, 29th, 1883.

MISS NELLIE BROWN MITCHELL, of Boston, (the entrancing Queen of Song.) Supported by the

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Cards of admission, including reserved seats, 50 cents.
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